

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING,

SEPTEMBER 18, 1891. TEN PAGES.

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## THE ROBBERS' DEN

Surprised by Detectives and the Sheriff's Posse.

## BEDFORD'S CLOSE SHAVE WITH DEATH

Crim's Quick Eye Located the Room in Which the Thieves Slept.

## BEDFORD ENTERS THE LAIR FIRST

And the Three Scoundrels Are Ironed and Brought Back to Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 17. [Special.] The three express robbers are now safe in jail.

They arrived in Savannah on the Savannah, Florida and Western train this morning in charge of their capturers. They were in the smoking car. Each man was handcuffed, and chains bound them together so securely that there was no possible chance of escape, even if they had not been so well guarded.

There was a crowd of about two hundred people at the depot anxious to get a glimpse of the prisoners. When the train slowly entered the shed there was a rush for it.

THE CONSTITUTION correspondent was the first to board the car to congratulate the officers on their skillful work and complete success. A number of others, in their eagerness to get a glimpse of the prisoners, pressed into the car. The prisoners were sitting together. They had their slouch hats pulled down partly over their faces, and looked sullen and defiant. The robbers were escorted out of the car and into the shed, and at their appearance there was a rush from all quarters.

## The Prisoners in Savannah.

There was as much anxiety displayed to see them as if they had been Jesse James and Rube Burrows. The detectives were pushed about, and the prisoners looked anxiously around as if they feared violence. The crowd, though, had no such object in view. All it wanted was to have its curiosity satisfied.

Slowly the men made their way to East Broad street. Here a Southern Express wagon was awaiting them. Into this the prisoners were dumped. Then the detectives took their places, and the vacant space was filled with sturdy employees of the express company. In all there were probably fifteen men in the wagon, besides the prisoners. There was some good-natured gazing from the crowd about the attention that was being paid to the prisoners. And the driver whipped up his horses and started towards Liberty street, and on to the Southern Express office. All the way the wagon, with its human freight, was the center of all eyes. Somehow or other, everybody seemed to guess at once that the robbers were in it, and everybody made an effort to get a fleeting view of them.

They were hidden from the public sight, though, and it was not until the wagon arrived at the express building, on Johnson square, that anybody, except those in the wagon, saw them again. There another crowd had collected.

In the Express Building.

The robbers were quickly hustled into the building and upstairs into the office. Every few minutes one or more of the employees of the express company and some outsiders would hurry upstairs to gaze at the desperados. All were disappointed, though. The men, sitting on chairs at one end of the room, were not quite up to the standard the public has created for men who hold up trains and do other acts of a criminal nature. They looked like hard citizens to be sure, but still they were no worse looking than many others who never resorted to such expedients for plunder as they did. They sat quietly, saying nothing either to one another or to the officers. No one was allowed to enter, and no one was permitted to speak to them.

Told by Superintendent Myers.

Superintendent Myers told of the capture as follows:

"We learned from the testimony of the woman arrested Sunday morning that the robbers had proceeded to Madison, Fla., and that they intended to go to Mosey Hall, where DeLaughter's parents live. Detectives Jackson, Basch, Crim, Bedford, Lillienthal and myself took the train for Madison at 7:30 Monday morning, arriving at our destination at 11:45 Tuesday morning.

"We went at once to the Frailey house, where he remained until 9 o'clock that night. We endeavored to keep our business quiet, and gave it out that we were in the phosphate business. The suspicions of the people were more or less aroused, but they did not succeed in ascertaining the real nature of our business.

"We learned a good deal about the parties we were in quest of during the day. They had remained all day Sunday at a negro's house at Live Oak, arriving at Madison at about 8 o'clock Monday morning. They remained in the town during the entire day. The trio went to a livery stable and engaged a team for the evening. Their pistols, eight in number, were left at the stable, and the men then went up town and purchased clothes, ammunition and a gallon and a half of whisky.

"They then started in to paint the town a most brilliant and hectic carmine, and got on a regular 'tear' before leaving. DeLaughter, who is well known around town, told several parties that he was on the way to his father's house, with his two friends, on a ten days' gunning and fishing trip. They went back to the livery stable about 7 o'clock in the evening, and, securing the team and a driver, started for the home of DeLaughter's parents, seventeen miles distant.

"The boy who drove them out said that they began firing their pistols before they were out of the town, and kept it up all during the drive. He thinks they must have fired at least two hundred cartridges.

The Detectives on the Way.

"We decided," Mr. Myers continued, "after securing this information to leave the hotel separately, so as not to arouse suspicion, and proceed to a point on the Mosey Hall road half a mile from the town, where we were all to meet. We had made arrangements with the sheriff by which he was to bring out some conveyance. When we met at this place at 9:30 o'clock, the sheriff, with five aids, was on hand with four buggies and three saddled horses. Our party, when we started, numbered twelve. We proceeded at once to the DeLaughter place, stopping about a mile from the house. The conveyances were left here, and the parties proceeded the rest of the way on foot, arriving at their destination about 2 o'clock in the morning.

The DeLaughter house is constructed of logs, and is what is known as a double-pen house. Each portion has two rooms, and there is no connection of any kind between the two. The buildings are nestled in a dense oak thicket. To the north side of them a large vineyard is located, and on the east is a swamp. The house faces west. The party separated in small squads of two and three, and spread around the place about fifty yards from the building.

"Jackson was sent forward to reconnoiter. Crim saw one of the men, DeLaughter, who was looking for gun in the window, and gave an alarm to his party.

thus we were able to locate the room in which the robbers were sleeping.

The Attack Made.

"Just at sunrise, the time agreed upon, Jackson gave the signal by blowing his whistle, and the officers closed in around the house. Old man DeLaughter had just come out of the building, and was talking to a negro. Jackson approached him, and asked if Davis and White (giving fictitious names) were in the house. He answered in the negative.

"Bedford then entered the room in which the men they were in quest of were sleeping. Bach followed close on his heels.

"When they entered DeLaughter, who occupied a separate bed, was awake, and Turner and Perkins, who were in a double bed together, were sound asleep. DeLaughter, hearing Bedford enter, closed his eyes and feigned slumber. Bedford covered Perkins and Turner. DeLaughter stealthily raised his head and attempted to draw his revolver with the intention of shooting Bedford. Just then Bach entered and covering DeLaughter, ordered him to throw his hands up. He did so at once, and the other members of the party entering, the three men were handcuffed, and afterward dressed. They made not the slightest attempt at resistance.

"The entire sum of money found in their possession was \$7.

On the Way Back.

"After making the arrest we drove our prisoners to Madison, where they were placed in jail. Nearly the entire population of the town turned out to see the prisoners, and on our way to the jail we were followed by about one thousand people. DeLaughter, we learned, was generally looked upon by the people of Madison and vicinity as a desperado. He did not seem to have a friend in the town, and, after learning of his crime, even his family turned their backs on him. His parents were highly spoken of and are generally esteemed in the community. His father is an old lawyer and lost a leg in the confederate service. He owns the large farm of about fifteen hundred acres on which he lives.

"We left Madison with the prisoners at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. We were met at every station on the route by crowds of people anxious to see the captured robbers. At Waycross the depot was literally packed."

Detective Basch Talks:

Detective Si Basch, who, with Detectives Bedford and Crim, of Atlanta, were the real captors of the robbers, in his account of the capture, says:

"While Jackson and the sheriff were talking to old man DeLaughter, Bedford left the place where we were stationed. He ran along in back of the house and up the passageway to the door of the room where the men were quartered. I followed almost at his side. Bedford saw the door was unlocked, gave the signal and entered. DeLaughter slept in a single bed by the door. Bedford looked at him. He seemed to be sleeping. Over in the other corner of the room, near the window, was a double bed. In this were Turner and Perkins. Pistol in hand, Bedford stole across the room and covered them. Bedford's back was then toward DeLaughter. All that I have told you was but the work of a few seconds. Just as Bedford covered Turner and Perkins, DeLaughter jumped up in bed with a forty-four Colt in his hand. He had been playing possum. He saw Bedford enter the room and closed his eyes. Fortunately DeLaughter's move was too late. I had him covered with my double-barreled shotgun before he had the pistol raised.

"Drop it," I said. He looked at the shotgun for a few seconds and then let the pistol fall on the bed.

SHE IS DEAD.

GAGED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

## SLATER IS IN JAIL.

## The Murderer of Oliver Run Down in Jacksonville.

## HE CONFESSES THAT HE IS THE MAN.

## And Tells the Whole Story of the Killing, Claiming that It Was Done in Self-Defense.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 17. [Special.]—James Slater, wanted in Jesup, Ga., for the murder of William A. Oliver, was arrested here by Officer Sammons, of the county police, who recognized him while on a street car in Brooklyn suburb.

The killing occurred on August 11th, in Wayne county, not far from Jesup. Slater was at once locked up in the county jail, and the authorities at Jesup notified by telegraph.

Slater was seen at the jail tonight by THE CONSTITUTION reporter, and told the following story:

Slater Tells His Story.

"Yes, I may as well own up. I killed William Oliver. We were working together that day. The trouble all started about a scandal that Oliver had told to me. The man involved in the scandal came to me, and I told him Oliver was my informant. Oliver denied it. I called on him and told him I wanted to talk about what he said about that man and woman. He denied telling me of it, and began to curse me for everything he could think of. I begged him to be cool, as I wanted no difficulty. He got in such a passion that he snatched a paling from a fence, broke it in half, and came up to me with it raised in his hands. I drew my knife in the meantime, and told him not to strike me. He pressed against me and struck me. I raised my knife, and he struck it and cut my hand. I worked off the next and third blow, receiving it on my left arm, and then struck him in the neck with the knife, inflicting a wound from which he died in about five hours.

His Flight from the Country.

"Oliver was a much larger man than I, and would have killed me had I not defended myself. I left the county soon after and came to Florida, and have been about here since. I have a wife and four children with my people in Bullock county, Georgia. They left Wayne county and went there after I killed Oliver. I am thirty-two years of age. I am very sorry of the deed, but do not fear the consequences of a trial. I acted in self-defense. I fear Oliver's family. I expect to go back to Georgia for trial."

A Heroic Mother Who Lost Her Life Trying to Save Her Son.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 17. [Special.]—A Georgia Murderer Tracked by a Hall County Officer.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., September 17. [Special.]

On the night of the 16th day of July last Ben Ketchens, alias Sam Williams, a buck negro, shot and instantly killed a small negro boy about twelve years old. The shooting took place about 7 o'clock, near the public square. He made good his escape. Soon after he left Mr. John W. Whelchel, of the Gainesville police, spotted him in South Carolina and kept an eye on him at a distance. On last Tuesday morning Mr. Whelchel went to Aiken, South Carolina, and experienced no trouble in capturing him. He was working at a saw mill in Aiken county, and was in the hands of Mr. Whelchel before he realized the situation. He refused to return to Georgia without a requisition, and Mr. Whelchel will forward the necessary paper to the governor of the state. He is confined in Aiken, where he will remain until Mr. Whelchel returns. He was indicted at the July term of Hall superior court for murder, and will have to answer to the charge in January. Mr. Whelchel kept the matter a profound secret, and managed the case with consummate skill.

POWDER AND LEAD

Will Be Used by the Citizens if the Law Fails Them.

SPRINGFIELD, Ga., September 17. [Special.]

The adjourned term of Murray court, to be held in December next, promises to be a lively one. At that time the "white cap" Hoses Jones murder case will be taken up, and interesting developments are looked for. Solicitor General Gus Fite has received the following letter from a reliable citizen of the county to whom the negro (name not omitted) is known:

"Kind Sir: You may be pleased to call all the zeal within you for the next court at Spring Place. The parties you have bills against for murder are being tried and getting their witness' names before the trial, and you will be able to see who the most important witnesses are, and I doubt if such witnesses are here at court. Lawyer and Mr. C. C. Pritchard will be here to represent the negro, and that is all I can tell you.

"Mrs. Kelly, seeing her son suspended from the derrick in a perilous position, hastened to rescue him with the assistance of a negro woman.

Mrs. Kelly seized Willie by the feet, thinking she could hold him in that position until the mill could be stopped.

While supporting her son in midair, Mrs. Kelly's dress was caught by the projecting iron end of the mill which was hanging on a derrick.

Willie was unaware that the mill was running in his direction.

The stone was caught in some way which prevented it from revolving, but the weight of the boy's force, spotted him in South Carolina and kept an eye on him at a distance. On last Tuesday morning Mr. Whelchel went to Aiken, South Carolina, and experienced no trouble in capturing him. He was working at a saw mill in Aiken county, and was in the hands of Mr. Whelchel before he realized the situation. He refused to return to Georgia without a requisition, and Mr. Whelchel will forward the necessary paper to the governor of the state. He is confined in Aiken, where he will remain until Mr. Whelchel returns. He was indicted at the July term of Hall superior court for murder, and will have to answer to the charge in January. Mr. Whelchel kept the matter a profound secret, and managed the case with consummate skill.

The doctors found upon examination that Mrs. Kelly had been horribly mangled.

TRACKING A MURDERER.

A Fugitive from South Carolina Found in Emanuel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 17. [Special.]—A white man, supposed to be Will Carpenter, who, with Whit Murrell, murdered Mrs. Preston B. Yancey in Edgefield, S. C., about two years ago, was arrested near Summit, down in Emanuel county, Georgia, yesterday. The fellow denies being Carpenter, and claims he was Sam Harden, of Kershaw county, South Carolina. He corresponds to the description of Carpenter, and is held for identification. He was carried to Swainsboro, where his picture was taken and sent to Edgefield for the authorities to say whether or not he is the man.

It is \$600 reward for Carpenter's arrest and delivery.

The mill was stopped just as this occurred and Mrs. Kelly was removed. She was taken home, and Drs. Wright, Sally and Norton were called out to give relief to the suffering woman.

The doctors found upon examination that Mrs. Kelly had been horribly mangled.

The Letter Identified.

The letter to the coroner was then identified by Mr. R. D. VanDyke and Rev. Fred Eates, who were familiar with Mr. Wingfield's writing.

The Letter to the Coroner.

SEPTEMBER 16.—To the Coroner: This is no mystery, but done by my own hand. Please see that the letters are delivered to the parties addressed, without opening before your jury.

JOSEPH S. WINGFIELD

The Dead Man's History.

The Tribune gives the following account of Wingfield's life:

Mr. Joseph S. Wingfield was born in Madison, and is of a distinguished Georgia family. He was thirty-eight years old.

His father was Mr. Montgomery Wingfield, and the family moved to Rome about fifteen years ago.

Of this excellent family a number of its members ended their lives by their own hands, and it is an insanity that runs through their veins.

Mr. Montgomery Wingfield, father of the deceased, committed suicide at the Central hotel about seven years ago, and his brother Jule made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by taking morphine at the Central hotel about a year ago. He was found and saved, however, before the terrible work was accomplished.

Mr. Wingfield married Miss Gowen and it is a singular fact that suicide has occurred in this family also, his brother, Mr. Gowen, having committed suicide at Cumberland a few years ago.

An Excellent Man.

Mr. Wingfield was considered to be one of the finest and most accurate bookkeepers and accountants in the state.

He has been in the employment of the Rome oil mills, and his services were very highly valued.

Mr. Wingfield had a high regard for him, and, when asked if it were possible that Mr. Wingfield was short in his accounts, he replied that he was not, and that the letter he received was in regard to a little business matter.

Captain Gowen, of Atlanta, brother of Mrs. Wingfield, was also notified of the sad death.

Wingfield will be buried with Masonic services tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. His wife was under the influence of opium all night.

He Is Called to the New Church on Tattnall Square.

MACON, Ga., September 17. [Special.]—Dr. W. W. Warren, the reverend gentleman whose recent resignation from the pastorate of the First Baptist church has cost so much sorrow to his congregation, has received a call to be come pastor of the new church recently organized on Tattnall square.

The church held a meeting last night, and thinking that perhaps Dr. Warren would accept the position when he was called, the members voted to call him. He accepted the call, and the committee that offered the position to him, in turn, accepted it.

Mr. Warren is a man of great ability and is well known in the community.

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## ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

openings of a Day Put in Condensed Shape.

NOTES FROM REPORTERS' NOTEBOOKS.

Local and General Interest That Are Touched Up Briefly—Some Past and Future Events.

To Pave Edgewood Avenue.—A petition to the city council is being circulated by the citizens of east Atlanta, asking them to pave Edgewood Avenue.

Atlanta's Sick—Major Joseph Van Holt, who has been quite sick for some time, was never as better yesterday.

J. C. Kimball, who is quite sick, is also much better.

They Meet Tonight.—The Atlanta Zonians have an important meeting tonight. Every member is requested to be present. Lieutenant Sait will inspect the company on Friday evening, September 23rd.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting.—Last night a young men's prayer meeting in the basement of the Central Presbyterian church was largely attended and the services were thoroughly enjoyed and instructive.

Green Parks Lectures.—Green Parks, the emigrant to Africa, lectured in the basement of the courthouse last night. The room was about half full, but most of them seemed to enjoy the talk to a great extent, and sided with his opinion of the dark country. Parks doesn't think he will lecture any more.

People Are Animals.—Colonel George Adair doesn't approve of one act of the society. "They went to work," says he, and had the whips taken from the horse cars, out of sympathy for the horses. The members of the society evidently forgot that the passengers come in the category of animals."

Securing a New Schoolhouse.—A special meeting of the board of education was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the removal of the schoolhouse committee touching the new schoolhouse which is to be made of the old homesite. The matter was discussed at the committee's action was sustained.

Publications of Atlanta.—Atlanta has publications within her gates than one would guess. Several parties at the postoffice were meeting at the number yesterday. "By that is meant all of the daily and weekly papers, denominational included," said Mr. Wallace Rhodes, "there must be fully twenty," said Mr. Rhodes, reckoned all the way up to forty. There are just sixty-two.

Stenographers' Association.—Friday night, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building, the stenographers of Atlanta will be meeting to discuss whether or not it will be possible to organize a union, and lay plans and preparations for the successful maintenance of the organization. All stenographers interested in the movement are requested to be present by 8 o'clock.

Dr. Rogers Not so Well.—Dr. J. L. Rogers, the Presbyterian minister of this city who was laid down with apoplexy about two weeks ago, is still in a precarious condition. While his physician do not apprehend a fatal issue to his illness, yet they are by no means satisfied with his progress toward recovery. Dr. Rogers has a constitution, and his family all believe he will triumph over his disease.

The Ark With Noah.—Atlanta's second animal which are remarkable in a way not generally known. Kate, the lioness, is about eight years old, whereas history gives this twenty-five years in its wild state and considerably less when in captivity. Her age has apparently been traced back. The jaguar is also about twenty-five years, and she has come from her native state, The Amazon, or Mexican hog, is a third animal to old as early caravans antedate the ark.

Northern Society Entertainment.—The Northern Society is noted for its splendid entertainments. The next one will be on next Friday night. The committee, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. and Mrs. J. M. Gray and Mr. E. E. Jones, is arranging for a programme that gives promise of equaling any yet rendered. The next of the Church of the Redeemer, composed of Mr. E. H. Barnes, Mr. C. M. Rathbun, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Moody, will be present. Professor Denck, the well-known pianist, will also play three selections.

Dr. Scott's Lecture.—Dr. W. J. Scott lectured at the First Methodist church to a rather small gathering, other attractions preventing many from attending who intended to do so. His subject was: "Under Eighteen Administrations," giving a review of the condition of the people and country, and the events transpiring under each of the different presidential administrations. It was only a masterly discourse, but a thoroughly interesting one, and those who were present were delighted. Dr. Scott is already being urged to repeat his lecture.

The New Baseball Grounds.—Manager Marshall, of the Atlanta, is awaiting a final contract for new grounds. Mr. Mountain expects a business partner, Mr. Woodward, home soon, when they will make all arrangements.

Mr. W. A. Brack had his dog buried in a few days. A soon as Mr. Marshall is assured of this he will reply to the many letters he has received of late. The Louisvilles, Cincinnati, Charlestons, Deppens, Baltimores and Bostons can be gotten, and a series of games beginning the middle of October and extending through the exposition will be arranged.

Tomorrow morning the policemen will meet the boys' high school team in the second of a series of three games.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James L. Logan, of the prominent and well-known hardware firm of Logan & McCrory, is in New York on business.

Mr. C. J. STEUBENWOLD, representing H. M. Anthony and John Dwight & Co., of New York, is in Atlanta shaking hands with his army of friends.

Mr. SAM P. GILBERT, of the Western Union, is now for Florida, where he goes to spend the winter.

They Flushed the Game.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

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Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows: To the Publisher:—

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:—

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts and provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for any advertiser to use if he wants to reach the state and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is 'THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.' [Signed.] GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., September 18, 1891.

Be Kind to the Tenderfoot.

The story in our news column yesterday of the man in North Carolina who received a bequest of \$100,000 for his courtesy to a northern stranger in his town made very pleasant reading.

It shows that politeness, like honesty, is the best policy.

We have in this cold world plenty of perfunctory courtesy—the counterfeit society article, made up of smiles and bows, and insincere professions, but there is very little of that old-fashioned consideration for others which makes life full of sweetness and light.

It is strange that men do not cultivate this spirit and its outward manifestations more than they do. It costs nothing, makes people happier, and sometimes, as in the case of the North Carolina man, it pays in a material sense. Thousands of men with no capital except their magnetic, attractive demeanor, have reached the topmost pinnacle of success. If "don't be a clam" is good advice, don't be a bear is equally good.

Of course, the story which we have taken for our text has its humorous aspect. It suggests the immense possibilities that may result from a little kindness to the average northern tenderfoot when he comes among us in search of climate and other war reliefs. Instead of laughing at his bangs and twangs, let us share our "possum and taters" with him, and show him what a clever set of fellows we are. These consummate yankies who trot around the country feeling so desperately lonesome that they are ready to sling a round \$100,000 at the first man who meets them in the spirit of true comradeship are not to be sneezed at.

The story, whether we take it seriously or humorously, points a moral that is as old as the hills.

## The Exiles Among Us.

We talk sometimes of exiles and their hard lot, but we have in mind the unfortunate foreigners who for political and other reasons leave their native countries and seek new homes in strange lands.

But there are other exiles whose condition is just as deserving of pity. Right here in Atlanta, as in every large city, there will be found hundreds of men and women who are practically exiles. Every winter they come here from their country homes, in the uncertain hope of bettering their fortunes. No autocratic ruler and no proscriptive political party banish them from the old plantations where they were born, but stern necessity sends them forth and burns the bridges behind them.

Many a farmer after years of unprofitable industry gets tired of it. He sees his wife wearing out with anxiety, and he sees no future for his children. In despair he resolves to leave the country and try the city. He is willing to work, and it strikes him that after he gets a foothold everything will be easy.

But getting the foothold is the trouble. When he moves to the city he finds others like him seeking employment and business opportunities. The months and years roll by and these men finally realize the fact that they are just as much exiles as they would be if they had been banished from their homes. They are too poor to return, and most of them are unwilling to return and admit that their venture was a failure.

So they remain, hoping against hope, trying various poorly paid occupations, and living in many instances on the scanty wages of their children. No pen can describe their bitter disappointment. Instead of finding plenty of employment at good wages they find fifty applicants for every situation. They find moreover that the big salaries they dreamed of are exceptional, the rule being low wages everywhere.

The exiles try to make the best of it, and from time to time they welcome newcomers from their old neighborhoods, and congratulate them upon coming to grow up with the city. Poor fellows! There comes a time at last to most of them when they can no longer disguise their despair. A few with desperate energy push themselves into places where hard work will earn them a living, but what becomes of the others? Gradually they drop out of sight. Debt, poverty, drink and disease make an end of them, or they drift to another city to sink or swim as the case may be.

It is no use to tell these unfortunate to go back to the old plantation. They are not going. They feel somehow that having staked their all upon the hazard of a new life they must stand the consequences.

There is time, however, to warn those who have not yet taken the fatal step. Stick to your plantations or little farms as long as they yield you a living. Don't come to the city unless you have capital, business talent, and know in advance that there is a place waiting for you. After a man in the country has reached middle age, and has a family of children, and may a few hundred dollars in his pocket, he can find that leaving the

country for the city is, nine times out of ten, as bad as jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

To this class we say, stay where you are. Your very worst conditions on the farm can not be as bad as they will be in the city. Stay where you are, and don't join our colony of exiles!

## The Third Party Discussion.

There seems to be something of a lull in the talk about a third party in Georgia, and this lull is a very timely one in all respects. There has never been the slightest excuse for such talk, as THE CONSTITUTION has frequently pointed out, and yet, for a long time, a number of our esteemed contemporaries have refused to go to press unless their editorial columns contained long harangues on the probability of a third party in Georgia. Such discussions would be futile and harmless if they did not appear to be based on a suspicion of the integrity of the farmers who make up the democratic alliance of Georgia.

There has never been, so far as THE CONSTITUTION can discover, any danger of a third party movement in the south that did not have its inception in a desire to resent proper indignation the aspersions that have been cast on the political integrity and fealty of those who constitute and have always constituted the backbone of the southern democracy. Those who have been protesting against an imaginary third party are the very ones who have been most active in keeping the idea alive, and their protests have been based on suspicions so unjust, and have resulted in charges so baseless, that there has been danger of a reaction, having its origin in a belief on the part of the farmers that the democratic leaders are responsible for the intolerance at the bottom of it all.

We say, therefore, that the lull in the talk about a third party is timely. There has never been any danger of such a movement, except in the direction we have mentioned, and the farmers have shown that their conservatism is proof against unjust aspersions and groundless charges. We can very readily perceive how the farmers may be driven into indifference towards the democratic party by willful abuse and unjust attacks, and it is for this reason we have protested against the attitude assumed by some of our editorial brethren and ambitious politicians.

There is no reason why democrats who do not believe in the alliance policy should continue to nag and abuse the democrats who do believe in it. There is now, and always has been, room in the democratic party for men holding widely divergent views on matters of policy, and these divergent views have always existed. It is only when the party speaks through its chosen representatives that this divergence melts into active and aggressive unity.

We say, therefore, to those who are in favor of harmony and unity, stop nagging the farmer; cease pursuing the spook of a third party that will never materialize.

THE REPUBLICAN FACTIONS in Ohio are doing great work for the democratic party.

SOME OF THE republican leaders in Iowa predict the defeat of their party. This, however, will make no difference. The Globe Democrat has already elected the republican candidate, and the matter is settled.

THE NEW YORK papers are outraged because Chicago wants a government loan to help the world's fair. But wouldn't it be well for New York to apply for a loan to build the Grant monument?

THE REPUBLICAN claim that the election of McKinley in Ohio will settle the tinplate problem and make a better market for wool.

THERE IS NO LACK of harmony in the democratic party in New York. It is solid for Flower and Sheehan and the rest of the ticket.

THE EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ble by any human means. Nothing short of death can break the bonds of wedlock. No decree of divorce granted in another state can in any way affect the status of the parties in South Carolina, and if the person securing the divorce marries again and has children they will be regarded as illegitimate in the Palmetto State. Judge Izler, in his elaborate decision, says:

This policy has never at any time in the history of the state failed to have the sympathy of the people, and the law, and to receive the hearty endorsement of all the citizens of intelligence and culture in the state. It is true that at one time in the history of the state, when it was ruled by the alien and the stranger, and when the general assembly was composed principally of corrupt freedbooters and ignorant negroes, the "stern policy" which had previously prevailed was relaxed. The new policy which was thus forced upon the state did not meet with favor. As soon, therefore, as intelligence and virtue again took the place of ignorance and vice, the "stern policy" was resumed, and has ever since been firmly adhered to and jealously guarded.

If South Carolina goes to one extreme in her rigid marriage law too many states are likely to go to the other extreme in the matter of easy divorces. Here in Georgia the code gives seven or eight grounds for obtaining a total divorce.

South Carolina may go too far in one direction, but her sister states certainly go too far in the other.

THE MACHINE REPUBLICANS of Massachusetts want to spell Crapo's name with an "e."

MILLS, of Texas, will make the high tariff republican editors squirm when he gets down to business in Ohio.

JONES, of New York, should now settle down and pay the freight on democratic harmony and success.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER is to be enlarged to an eight-page paper. Colonel John A. Cockerell seems to have the knack of this sort of thing.

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THE EDITORIAL COMMENT.

OF THE new explosive, terrible, The Chicago Tribune says: "Its inventor claims that a shell, filled with sixteen pounds of terrotite, and striking the ground with a powerful electrical current, would not be enough of it to build a raft. Heavy guns loaded with it can pierce a New York steamer, and keep off any hostile vessel. It would reduce the offensive and dangerous power of an enemy's vessels to the limitation of a blockading fleet. Vessels of war will kill a respectable distance from each other, for if one should hit the other with a torpedo shell it would be all up with it. Torpedo on the St. Lawrence and Ogdensburg and other places would sufficiently defend our northern boundary. Armies and navies, and other parts, as terrorist can be used for attacking purposes, it can be fired from any rifle or mortar. It can be used for charging torpedoes and submarine mines. A shell of solid steel, it is said, weighing 1,000 pounds, thrown from a twelve-inch steel rifle and filled with this explosive, not only would pierce a sixteen-inch armor, but prove terribly destructive when its contents were distributed. The new American invention is well named terrotite. It promises to be the coming high explosive, and the most valuable and effective agent of destruction which American genius has yet produced."

It is said that the eccentric Queen Natalie's more eccentric sister, the Princess Ghika, entertains an absolute aversion to boys and is very fond of girls. Very much to her disgust her only child is a boy. She endeavors to assure her disappointment by dressing and treating him exactly as a girl. Though now more than ten years old, he wears long, flowing curls and a feminine costume, low-necked and short-sleeved frocks, and is called by a girl's name, very much to his disgust.

THE NEW YORK PICAYUNE says: "The unlucky invention in the property of a New York harbor to be squared off, if possible, by Prince Harrington's booming organization, the Arkansas Harbor and Land Improvement Company. This company sold lots in the new town to the amount of some \$200,000 on the pledge of building a railroad and securing deep water at the pass. A mile of the railroad has been graded and practically nothing done at the pass, but the investors are asked to come down with another installment of their purchased lots. They demur, and the company is about to sue, and it is said, with every prospect of compelling payment."

THE EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"The report that we had committed suicide is false," writes a Georgia editor. "No man can afford to die in a town where there is not enough money to defray his funeral expenses."

THERE TO STAY.

The editor continues: "We're here to stay, and his memory from afar."

Answered that, as he hinted away.

With his rifle: "So you are!"

Editor McCutchen manages two lively newspapers—The Franklin News and The Hogganville Huster; and keeps them going. A man who can do that successfully can run anything—from a rabbit to a sawmill.

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## COLONEL MILLEDGE.

WILL SPEAK TONIGHT.

Colonel Livingston Will Address a Big Crowd at the Capitol.

He WILL Probably Resign His Position with the State Troops

BECAUSE OF HIS DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

His Eyesight in a Precarious Condition. The Governor Is Trying to Induce Him Not to Resign.

The state troops will probably lose the services of Colonel Milledge.

That is the outlook at present.

For some time his eyes have been failing, until now his eyesight is in a precarious condition.

The colonel's friends say that his speech may be decidedly lively.

## COLONEL PICKENS'S DEATH.

He Had Many Friends in Atlanta—Something of Him.

The sad intelligence of the death of Colonel Samuel B. Pickens reached Atlanta from Charleston yesterday. He died at his home in that city at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He has been lying critically ill for about three weeks, and his death was not unexpected.

Then Colonel Pickens, few railroad men in the entire south are better known. At the time of his death he was the general freight and passenger agent of the South Carolina railroad. He was universally popular in railroad circles, and the announcement of his death will be received with regret.

At the time of his death he was about fifty years of age. He is a native South Carolinian, and is a lineal descendant of General Andrew Pickens, of revolutionary fame. He entered the service of the south at the outbreak of the civil war in the Twelfth Alabama regiment, and was made adjutant and afterwards colonel of that regiment.

In war he was brave and unflinching, and throughout the four years' struggle he remained in his regiment.

Captain A. G. Howard, of Atlanta, served through the war in the same regiment with Colonel Pickens, and was a strong friend of his.

Together they fought the terrible battles at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Cold Harbor, and at many other places.

As many more brave or gallant officer in the service of the south may have been, he was the tribute Captain Howard paid him yesterday on learning of his death. "He was always at the post of duty and was trusted by his superior officer."

Colonel Pickens had many friends in the city who will regret to hear of his death.

## THE ATLANTA MALE CHORUS.

Organized Last Night Under the Happiest Auspices.

In response to a call sent out to eighteen of the male singers of Atlanta, every one of them responded in person last night, for the purpose of organizing a male chorus.

The meeting was held in Phillips &amp; Crew's music store.

It was decided that the organization should be called the Atlanta Male Chorus.

An executive committee composed of the following well-known singers was chosen: Mr. Sam Burbans, Mr. Fred Gates, Mr. Preston L. Milton, Mr. William King and Mr. F. M. Fremont.

This committee will control all matters relating to the club.

Mr. Isaac M. Mayer was elected musical director, and he accepted the position, offering to give his services gratuitously. No better executive committee could have been made. Mr. Mayer is one of the most cultured musicians that ever came to Atlanta. He is a profound theorist, a fine composer and an experienced and capable director. In Columbus, Cincinnati and other Ohio cities he was conductor of musical societies, and was remarkably successful in the world.

Atlanta needs just such a musical organization as this one. It starts with a membership of eighteen, which will doubtless be soon doubled. It is an important musical movement.

Mr. Mayer says he is determined that the Atlanta Male Chorus shall be second to no society in the kind in the south. He proposes to train the members thoroughly and prepare some of the best choral works. And during this season he will arrange a series of grand concerts.

The first meeting for the purpose of singing will take place two weeks from tonight, at the music hall above the store of Phillips &amp; Crew.

## A GREAT DEBATE,

Which Took Place at R. E. Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

The joint debate between the Saturday Night Club of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association and the Pi Eta Society was quite an exciting and interesting event.

The question discussed was "Resolved, That the action of the Briarcliff miners in their recent uprising was justifiable."

The Saturday Night Club had the affirmative and the Pi Eta the negative.

Mr. B. F. Martin, Mr. A. B. Warner and Mr. R. I. Kelly, the speaker for the Saturday Night Club, and Professor A. E. Orr, Mr. J. Johnson and Mr. W. A. Dodge, Jr., represented the Pi Eta Society.

For two hours this battle continued, each speaker piling up argument for his side. Many happy hits were made which elicited much applause.

The judges, Rev. A. R. Holderby, Dr. C. M. Payne and Mr. H. E. Sanford, awarded a decision in favor of the Saturday Night Club to one.

The enthusiasm grew intense. Three cheers were heartily given for the S. N. C. A., which was led and heartily joined by the Pi Eta.

Messrs. Kelly and Warner were congratulated—taken on the shoulders of their friends and carried away.

The Saturday Night Club will debate to-morrow night, "Resolved, That Georgia is the Empire State of the South." The meetings every Saturday are free and open to everybody.

The work of the educational department of the Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A. is in a flourishing condition.

A RUSH OF TAXPAYERS

Who Are Not Allowed to Pay Their Taxes Because the Rate Has Not Been Fixed.

Mr. Andy Stewart says it is really surprising what a rush of taxpayers there has been in his office lately.

"Some men," said he, "are usually the slowest people in the county about paying their taxes are now eager to pay up, and they come to the office with their money. But we can't receive their taxes, for the reason we don't know the amount. You see the legislature has not yet passed an act fixing the rate. No, the county commissioners cannot fix the county rate."

"Well, what's it happen so?"

"Well, generally, the rate is fixed by the governor, the comptroller general and the state treasurer. They are empowered to make the rate when the general assembly is in session; but when the legislature is not in session, that body must decide the matter. It usually happens that the state officers above named fix the rate, and the taxes are pouring in lots before this time. There will be some scarcity of money, unless something is soon done."

The prisoner stood as a statue through the broad ordeal, and when the court had finished he turned on his heels and walked firmly back to his chair.

Major Westmorland then rose, and said to the court an appeal would be taken to the supreme court. King, between two deputies, was taken back to jail.

A Snake in the Spirit.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

"Papa," asked Johnny Squidg, who is a great reader after knowledge, "what do people mean when they say they strike pay dirt?"

"I mean, Johnny, that they bought a building and sold it out at a big advance," replied Squidg. "They bought the ground on the spot, and sold it out at a big advance."

The spirit was a small snake, about a half a mile distant. The snake was one half a foot in length, and George Major was striking at the snake.

## ITS GATES WILL OPEN

The Gates of the Union Depot Will Swing Back for the East Tennessee.

\$28,000 WAS THE KEY THAT DID IT.

President Inman's Offer to President Thomas Means, if Accepted, That the East Tennessee Enters the Depot.

Into the union depot the East Tennessee will go, at last.

You may paste that in your hat.

Several times within the last few months the East Tennessee has gone in—on paper; but there can be no doubt but the matter is now as good as settled.

Yesterday the proposition to be made from President Inman, of the Terminal company, to President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, lessor of the Western and Atlantic, was received in Atlanta by Mr. Pat Calhoun.

What the nature of the proposition is Mr. Calhoun refused to say, but it was pretty generally believed in railroad circles that it meant the entrance of the East Tennessee into the depot.

The basis of the settlement is just about as published in THE CONSTITUTION some time ago.

The \$28,000 asked for by President Thomas will be paid by the roads entering into the depot, but how that sum is to be divided among them could not be learned.

As the proposition covers the demands made by President Thomas, there seems no doubt about it being accepted.

Mr. Calhoun said yesterday that President Thomas would be in Atlanta either Saturday or Monday next, and then the announcement of a final settlement will be made if the proposition is accepted.

The injunction suit of the Western and Atlantic vs. the East Tennessee, now pending in the courts, will be dismissed if the settlement is made. It comes up Saturday for a hearing before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

A gentleman, prominently connected with one of the roads in interest, said last night that the matter was as good as settled.

The question of the East Tennessee entering the depot has been the subject of much controversy, and the final settlement of the matter will cause relief in railroad circles.

WANTED TO BE LOCKED UP.

He Was Drunk, but Had to Tell the Officers About It.

A well-dressed, prepossessing man walked up to Patrolman John Ettridge on Decatur street yesterday afternoon and quietly requested to be locked up.

"What for?" asked the officer.

"Why, I'm drunk."

"Oh! you are all right. Just go to your room if you feel badly."

"No, I tell you I'm drunk, and I want you to lock me up."

The man talked clearly, looked all right and did not stagger. He didn't appear the least under the influence of liquor, and the officer told him so.

"I don't care I'm drunk and I know it, whether you think so or not, and I want you to lock me up."

"Where's your room?"

"I'm a stranger, stopping at the Markham."

"Yes, I could, but I won't. You see it's just this way. If I start back there I'll get drunk and go down. Then I'll miss my train tonight, and I just must get on it. I'm drunk now, but I've got sense enough to know what's good for me."

Evidently he had. Sergeant Moss, and the man's wish was carried out. It was a queer sight, when a man, a gentle-looking fellow, was locked up—apparently perfectly sober and willingly seeing the iron door close him in.

In four or five hours he was released, and after thanking the officers for their trouble, he got his baggage and boarded the train.

The first meeting for the purpose of singing will take place two weeks from tonight, at the music hall above the store of Phillips &amp; Crew.

A BIG TIME

Is What the Colored People Are Expecting on Next Monday?

Next Monday will be a gala day at Piedmont park for the colored people of Atlanta.

There will be a military drill in which individual and company prizes will be given to local and visiting military companies; a sham battle; a baseball game; horse and mule races; foot, sack and bicycle races; music, speeches and other attractions.

The Saturday Night Club had the affirmative and the Pi Eta the negative.

Mr. K. K. McHenry, M. H. Bentley, Andrew Hill and Smith Easley Jr. form the committee on arrangements, and they say that it will be one of the most enjoyable affairs the colored people of the city have had in a long time.

A big crowd will no doubt be on hand.

A GOOD OPENING.

Two Experienced Persons Talk of a Splendid Choice for Young Men.

The impression is still common that the government employees in Atlanta hold their positions temporarily, and that every four years, or at presidential election, sees a general ousting of those politically opposed to the administration.

"That idea prevents many a young man from getting good, permanent situations," said Mr. Watson Fuller, yesterday. Here in the railway mail department is a continual opening for an energetic person. He can get a job with a good salary, and by which he can easily work himself up.

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\$1,150 annually. How about the work? Applications are all else, will bring success, and the clerks work without hours," say.

"You," stated Mr. Edward King, the assistant superintendent, "and those are not the only features. I have been connected with the railway mail service since 1880, and I have

had the pleasure to see any one dismissed from it except he deserved to go. Of course, the advantage is taken every opportunity of victimizing old political hacks, but one who does his work all right has a permanent position, with the best of prospects all of the time. Men are being wanted every day."

So the gentleman himself says.

He states that not only has no sale been

made, but negotiations to that effect have

not even been hinted at.

In reply to the article in yesterday's

CONSTITUTION, Mr. Seay sends the following:

Macon, Ga., September 17, 1891.—The report sent

from here by THE CONSTITUTION correspondent

that I had sold the White Star line of steamers to

the East Tennessee road is absolutely false. No

such sale has been made; nor have any negotiations

to that effect been hinted at. The correspondents could have gotten correct information by

applying at the office of the White Star line.

JOHN J. SEAY.

Mrs. Grant Wilkins Entertains.

Mrs. Grant Wilkins entertained a few of her

daughter's friends very delightfully at a picnic

party at Lenox yesterday. The party went to

Lenox at noon and remained until evening. There

were in the party: Mr. William Johnson, Mr.

George Wilkins, Miss Ingram and Miss Wyndham.

Mr. Louis Dawson, Mr. Pete Grant, Mr. Henry Crawford, Mr. Frank Fontaine, Mr. Sandy Cuthbertson, Mr. Bob Johnson and Mr. C. H. Will-

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## IN THE FOUR HUNDRED

A Notable Wedding in Which Many People Are Interested.

## A RUNAWAY MATCH AT ATHENS.

Items of Local Society News—Entertainments and Other Events of Interest—Points and Personals.

The marriage of Miss Jeanette Hargous and Mr. Duncan Elliot, which took place at Newington on Tuesday, was an event in which the social world, both of New York and throughout the country as well, took the deepest interest. The beauty of Miss Hargous, inherited from her beautiful mother, and her mother, is, perhaps, as well known, by reputation at least, and therefore, the interest in her marriage is general.

The New York Sun, which reached Atlanta yesterday, contains a column and a half account of the marriage, with pictures of the bride and groom.

The interior of the church was splendidly decorated. The Sun says, under the direction of Mr. Robert L. Hargous, the brother of the bride. The tall arched windows which support the Gothic arches across the middle of the church were entirely covered with oak leaves, with capitals formed of long plumes of white and pink hydrangeas.

Roping of laurel leaves adorned the arches. The decorations in the chancel were especially beautiful. The three tall arched windows behind the altar were curtained with pink and white flowers, and from the top of the high arch in front of the chancel were suspended heavy strands of somber green oak garlands, forming a drooping curtain hung high above and in front of the bridal party.

The church was completely hidden by a mass of white flowers, and on each side of the chancel was a large group of tropical plants and Australian tree ferns. The effect in the chancel was heightened by the exclusion of the sunlight and the illumination from the tall wax candles.

The musical service was not extraordinary, but the display of millinery was bewildering.

One of the most attractive costumes was worn by Miss Beach. It was of white striped silk, profusely trimmed with lace, and a jaunty jacket, the ends of which were embellished with loops of brocade ribbon. Miss Gandy, a gray-haired woman, looked beautiful in a costume of gray Siciliennes, trimmed with rich lace.

Mrs. George B. de Forest, the sister of the bride was, of course, the most noticeable woman in the bridal party. Her gown was of percale blue silk, made with demibray, the skirt and corsage of which were elaborately embroidered with lover's knots of crystal and gold. She wore a bonnet of blue and silver, and her shoulders were covered with a cape of old point lace.

Mrs. William Appleton, the bride's only other sister, wore a gown of gray silk, embroidered with silver. Her bodice was of gray lace, trimmed with velvet and silver.

Miss Hargous entered the church with her brother, Mr. Robert L. Hargous, who gave her away. Her gown was of ivone white satin—with out trimming of any kind, except the ruching at the edges, which was of rare Irish lace. The bodice was jacket shaped, high at the neck, and with a vest of point lace. The bridal veil, of Venetian lace, was worn by Mrs. Appleton at her marriage. It is a very costly bit of lace, and was made for a princess, but, after ordering it, was unable to pay for it. Mr. Hargous, who has given it to his wife, has since become the owner of it nearly five years ago. Miss Hargous carried a bouquet of white orchids, caught together loosely with white satin ribbons.

There were no bridesmaids, nor was there a maid of honor, but the bridal group was an extremely pretty one as it appeared in the chancel. In the center before the altar, in full canonical vestments, stood Bishop Henry C. Potter, and at his right was Bishop Clark, of the diocese of Rhode Island. There were also present in the chancel the Rev. Mr. C. C. Jones, an assistant minister at the Church of St. George, at Seventeenth and Thirty-ninth street, New York, and the Rev. Mr. Langdon, of Providence.

Mr. Elliot and his best man, Mr. Brockholst Cutting, with large bouquets of lilies of the valley, stood on either side of the chancel. The ushers, Messrs. William Cutting, Jr., Howard Gallup and Edward H. Buikley, Jr., of New York, and D. W. Howard, of Boston, took positions on either side of the door. Each usher man wore a boutonniere of gardenias. Bishop Potter pronounced the blessing, and the young couple walked down the center aisle.

The general service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. de Forest, at the upper end of Bellvue avenue, but there was a breakfast and a generally good time for the two hundred or more invited young people, who received the congratulations of their friends, who received a wine of passion flowers. Directly above the bride and bridegroom was suspended a large bridal wreath of lilies of the valley, forget-me-nots and bright pink Dutch tulips. The roses, the whole being tied together with broad satin ribbons of pale pink and ivone white. Bush-leaved tulips and tall Australian ferns from the south were used. The curtains of bower, and the delicate pink and white lace curtains were festooned with pink and white roses looped in and out among the vines and sprays hanging from them.

To accommodate the throng there was much alteration made in the house, and considerable addition was necessary. A porticoes were put up and the front entrance, and the entrance was left wide open, but masked with brilliant-blown foliage plants. In the inside hall there were tall palms and near the circular staircase were several tall palms.

The most conspicuous object in the room, which was directly opposite the entrance to the house, was the bride's cake. It was encircled by a wreath of lilies of the valley, and occupied the center of the room, and the women who were seated the bridal party, the officiating clergymen and the near relatives of the young couple. At each end of the table were round baskets of American fruit, and a large bunch of lilies of the valley, and the delicate pink and white lace curtains were festooned with pink and white roses looped in and out among the vines and sprays hanging from them.

After the general service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. de Forest, at the upper end of Bellvue avenue, but there was a breakfast and a generally good time for the two hundred or more invited young people, who received the congratulations of their friends, who received a wine of passion flowers. Directly above the bride and bridegroom was suspended a large bridal wreath of lilies of the valley, forget-me-nots and bright pink Dutch tulips. The roses, the whole being tied together with broad satin ribbons of pale pink and ivone white. Bush-leaved tulips and tall Australian ferns from the south were used. The curtains of bower, and the delicate pink and white lace curtains were festooned with pink and white roses looped in and out among the vines and sprays hanging from them.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large and admiring party who accompanied the young couple to the depot.

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The most artistically dressed child in Atlanta is Miss Westmoreland. There is nothing funny and pretentious about her dressing, but her little fashions are quaintly made and of the finest fabrics. She is tall and slender, and her figure is perfectly aesthetic, being fashioned very long with short waists and high-puffed sleeves, and in each one of these makes a figure which reminds one of a quaint portrait by an old master.

Mr. J. G. Thomas, the genial and accommodating proprietor of the Whitehall hotel, was married yesterday afternoon, and is now the happy husband of Miss Julia Lowry Clarke, who has returned from Flat Rock, looking, if possible, more artistically pretty than ever. She wore out driving yesterday afternoon a hat, really enchanting, so airy and flower-like in feature that it seems hardly possible to describe it. It was a broad-brimmed affair, formed of some opaque white material no thicker than the petals of a narcissus. The pink bandana had a bow at the side and clusters of roses and violets and loops of transparent ribbons formed the trimming.

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fully performed by Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist church, in the presence of a few invited guests. Mr. Thomas has made many friends since he came to the city and they all wish him and his happy bride much joy and prosperity.

A very charming assembly of pretty, young girls gathered at the hotel last evening at a dinner party given by Miss G. G. Glavin, her handsome home on Forest avenue. The table was brilliantly illuminated with many tapers and adorned with flowers and the favors were roses.

After dinner the concourse of ladies went to the opera house, where they brought early summer back again by their gowns and their faces. Miss Glavin's guests were the Misses Echols, Misses Newman, Miss Jessie Grady, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Willis Peck, Miss Jeanie English and Miss Isabel Castlemaine.

Miss Isabel Castlemaine will not give her entertainment this week as she expects on account of the indisposition of her mother. Miss Castlemaine will return from Mrs. Reed's school in December and will then give an elegant debut party.

General J. R. McCrary camp No. 26, Sons of Veterans, an interesting society that has been meeting at the hall, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. It was given for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Aid Society, an auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans.

A splendid programme was rendered as follows:

Opening Remarks—Captain J. B. Parker.

Duet—Careless Evidence—Miss Bunker and Miss Recitation—Jimmie Butler and the Owl—Lieutenant McDonald.

Song—Dear Heart—Miss Blanche Durant.

Recitation—Martial Rose—Miss Avery.

Song—Miss Avery and Miss Payne.

Recitation—Josiah Allen's Wife—Miss Mamie Young.

Corner Solo—Prize Polka—Mr. J. L. Sanders.

Prize Polka—Mr. J. L. Lewis.

Address—General J. R. Lewis.

After the programme there was dancing, and refreshments were served. Those present found the evening a most delightful one.

Misses Nellie Phillips, Isabel and Lucretia Block are attending the "Agnes Scott" at Decatur. These popular young ladies will be greatly missed in society.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Angier are happy over the safe arrival of a dear little daughter at their home.

Miss Ella Johnson and Miss Maggie Whitehead, of Social Circle, passed through the city yesterday on their way to attend college at LaGrange.

Mr. Guy C. Hamilton, a leading young Athenian, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Rhodes, of the Rome railroad, has been in the city a day or two.

Dr. Terrell E. Huber, a prominent young physician of Milledgeville, is in the city.

Mrs. McClelland, Miss Grace McClelland, Mrs. Alice White and her little daughter, Aloniza, returned yesterday from Saratoga, where they have been spending the summer most delightfully.

Aloniza has received enough pretty notices from the New York papers to turn the head of a much older person, but she seems to be a rarely pretty and popular young ladies.

Mr. Thomas B. Faine has returned from a trip to St. Louis.

Mr. Richard Wooten, of Washington, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New York.

Mr. Tom Alston and Miss Beulah Hayes were married Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MACON, Ga., September 17.—[Special.]—This morning, at 10 o'clock, two of the most prominent and most highly admired young people of this city were united in marriage at the Mulberry street Methodist church by Rev. Dr. McFerrin.

The contracting parties were Mr. Roland E. Bostwick, a young man, and is well known both in Macon and in Atlanta, and Miss Mary Andrews was a distinguished graduate of Wesleyan Female college, she having borne the distinction of being second honor girl only a few years ago.

The lady has been a resident of Macon since her childhood, and she numbers her admirers by the score.

After the ceremony was performed, the happy couple were immediately driven to the union depot, where they took the train for New York, where they will spend a few days before making a tour through the northern states.

They will remain in the north for about three weeks, visiting the prominent places of interest, and then return to Macon to occupy their beautiful new home in Vineville, which is now being prepared for their reception.

This event is considered one of the most important of its kind which has occurred this season.

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## IT IS GROWING.

Nearly 150 New Members Received by the Railroad Men's League.

AT ITS MEETING ON LAST NIGHT.

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted—Who Is Eligible to Membership—The League Is Growing.

The Railroad Men's Protective League met again last night at Centennial hall, and 157 new members were taken in.

President Broyles presided, and the meeting was an enthusiastic and representative one.

The most important business was the report of the executive committee, which was presented by Chairman John Calvin. They reported the proposed constitution and by-laws, which, with a few minor amendments, were adopted.

The constitution and by-laws covered the desired ground, and were such as all railroad men could approve.

The eligibility section of the constitution is a very important one. Not only are all active railroad men eligible to membership, but all employees of express companies, mail agents, dummy engineers and conductors, dummy firemen, motormen, and electric car conductors can be members.

"In fact," as President Broyles puts it, "anybody that runs on wheels can come in, except street car conductors—we draw the line there."

Ex-railroad men can become members, only by sending their name before the league to be voted on by them. If a majority of the members are in favor of accepting him, his name goes.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

1891.  
NOW READY  
garments for Men's

BROS.,  
AILORS,  
L STREET.

ATIENTS  
VES & CO.

ET, ATLANTA, GA.  
PERMANENTLY removes  
without pain or cutting  
cases of the Sexual System, Ur-  
Diseases, Impotence, Spermato-  
spermatozoa. 9 cents in stamps for book and  
ferences furnished. Address

YES & CO.,  
ATLANTA, GA.

ONS,  
GIA.  
MARBLE DUST.  
Lime.  
ICK & CLAY.  
A.

Mantels.  
WE HANDLE LACQUER  
New-  
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St. Atlanta, Ga.

TON. J. KING, Secy and  
Supply Co.  
ers and Dealers in  
Machinery, Tools,  
Fittings and Brass  
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on Roofing, Wood  
and discounts.  
TA. GA.

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Their graces  
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Liquor License Bill Will Be the  
Special Order for Today.

SEVERAL BILLS THAT WERE PASSED.  
The Senate Passed the Reapportionment  
Bill and the Express and Tel-  
egraph Bill.

The liquor license bill is the special order  
for today.

It was taken up in the house yesterday as  
settled business.

Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, had made a motion  
to disagree to the adverse report of the finance  
committee.

Three speeches were made for and three  
against this.

Mr. Reid of Putnam, Mr. Graves of  
Newton, and Mr. Huff of Bibb, spoke against  
this, in favor of increasing the tax  
on Major Ryals and Mr. Clifton of  
Cutham, and Mr. Lewis of Hancock spoke  
on the other side.

The motion to disagree prevailed 104 to 10.  
Amends the Code.

Mr. Fleming's code amendment bill, "to  
provide for the more thorough examination of  
witnesses, to preserve the right of impeachment,  
etc." was passed yesterday.

The bill amends section 3869 of the code, by  
adding these words to it:

"Provided, that in the trial of all civil cases  
in any of the courts of this state, either  
plaintiff or defendant shall be permitted to  
call the opposite party to the suit a witness  
and suit, with the privilege of subjecting  
such witness to a thorough and sifted examination,  
and with the further privilege of im-  
peachment, just as though the witness had  
testified in his own behalf and was being  
cross-examined."

Guardians and Wards.

Another bill passed was by Mr. Hardeman,  
of Wilkes. "To amend an act approved No-  
vember 11, 1889, to allow guardians to sell the  
property of their wards," etc.

The bill is, first, to allow the judge to pass  
upon applications at any place in his judicial  
power, and, second, dispenses with serving  
writs who are under fourteen years of age.

Hangings Must Be Private.

No more hangings in public!

This is the sentiment of the house.

The bill by Monroe, of Calhoun, to amend  
section 4602, so as to take away the discretion  
allowed the judge and to do away with  
public executions, came up yesterday.

Mr. Monroe, the author of the bill, spoke in  
favor of it.

So did Mr. Lark, of Clay.

And Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty.

The bill then passed.

The vote was 93 to 4.

Oil Inspectors' Fees.

Mr. Tatum's bill to reduce the mileage fees  
of oil inspectors came up yesterday.

Mr. Tatum spoke for it.

Mr. Atkinson of Coweta, started to oppose  
it. Mr. Atkinson was the author of the oil in-  
spection act passed last fall, and he was afraid  
his bill would bring on conflict and confusion.

Mr. Atkinson was not opposed to the principle  
of Mr. Tatum's bill.

Finally, by the consent of its author, the  
bill was referred to the finance committee.

They will adjust it to the present law, making  
an amendment to the Atkinson act of last  
fall.

Other Bills Passed.

These other bills were passed:

By Mr. Huff of Bibb. "To authorize the  
county council of Macon to issue \$210,000  
of seven percent, etc."

By Mr. White of Hart—To amend section  
54 of the code, so that the husband and the  
wife shall be competent, but not compellable,  
to testify against the other upon the trial of  
him or her for any criminal offense committed  
or attempted to have been committed, upon  
the person or property of the other.

Other House Notes.

Mr. Whitfield introduced a bill yesterday to  
amend an act passed in 1803, which incor-  
porated Milledgeville. The object of this bill  
is to change the southern and western bound-  
aries of the city.

Mr. Dianakis, of Spalding, wanted to make  
his bill—to move the agricultural college from  
Athens to Griffin, a special order, but the  
opponents of his bill voted it down.

The house concurred in the senate amendment  
to the bill to incorporate the Chatta-  
nooga and Gulf Railroad Company.

Another Railroad Bill.

"It is made the duty of the railroad com-  
mission," by a bill of Mr. Berner's, introduced  
yesterday, "with the aid of the attorney gen-  
eral, to institute proceedings against any rail-  
road company or other corporation now exempt  
from taxation for any violation of its charter,  
herefore or hereafter committed, and said  
corporation may relieve itself of all penalties  
for said violations by filing with the secretary  
of state consent, in writing, to submit to taxation;  
and when said consent is so filed, it shall  
constitute and be an amendment to the char-  
ters of all said corporations to the extent of  
subjecting them to taxation for all purposes."

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

The Express and Telegraph Bill, and the  
Reapportionment Bill Pass the Senate.

The senate passed two important bills yes-  
terday.

The first was the bill to put express and tele-  
graph companies under control of the rail-  
road commission. The second was the con-  
gressional redistricting bill, which passed  
without amendment.

Senator Candier, although cut off Wednes-  
day evening in his speech, got the floor the first  
thing yesterday morning and pounded the ex-  
press bill vigorously.

Senator Todd was for the bill. He declared  
it an alliance measure, although he stated  
that he was not here as an alliance man, but  
as the democratic nominee of the thirty-fifth  
district.

The previous question was then ordered.

All the amendments which affected the bill  
were voted down and the bill passed by a vote  
of 25 to 15.

The vote stood: Ayes, 26; Burnett,  
Boyd, Brown, Callaway, Culpepper, Eason,  
Edington, Flint, Gill, Hill, Hodges, Lanier,  
McKee, Mullis, Nunnally, O'Neal, Patton, E.  
B. Smith, Tatum, Terrell, Todd, Warren,  
Wetherby, Zachery—25.

Nays: Cabaniss, Candler, Culver, Harlan,  
Harp, Irvine, Richard Johnson, J. W. John-  
son, Lamb, Lane, J. D. Smith, Strickland,  
Vincent, Walker, Williams—15.

The congressional reapportionment bill was  
then taken up and discussion opened on Sena-  
tor Lane's amendment to transfer McIntosh  
county from the first to the eleventh district  
as the districts have been formed by the house  
bill.

Senator Callaway spoke earnestly in favor  
of the amendment, stating that under the  
present arrangement the first would have  
ten thousand more population than the  
seventh. By the transfer the population of  
the first would be 163,248 and the eleventh  
164,400. Besides that he declared unless the  
change was made the first district would have  
a very large republican majority, McIntosh  
county, perhaps the bluest district in the  
state.

Senator Lamb, of the fourth, had said a  
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county, perhaps the bluest district in the  
state.

There's lots of work being done for and  
against the Bemer railroad bill, but the  
chances are to be in favor of its defeat.

The railroad commissioners will have their  
hands full, now that they have express and  
telegraph companies to supervise.

Those who wish to practice economy should  
buy Carter's Little Lives Pills. Forty Pills in  
a vial; only one pill a dose.

Don't Buy Coal.

until you have seen W. F. Phane, manager for the  
Glen Mary Coal & Coke Company, 511 Alabama  
street, it is the best.

Wanted, rooms for one year. Will give oval  
shape to room.

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the effect that the proposed change.

Senators Beck and O'Neal opposed it as  
vigorously. The amendment was voted down by 12 to 27,  
and McRae remains in the first.

The previous question in the bill was then  
voted. The bill passed by a unanimous vote.

The bill to incorporate the Southern Air-  
Line Railroad Company was then passed.  
Upon motion of Senator Terrell it was  
agreed that the senate meet this morning at 9  
o'clock.

WILLIAMS' JURY BILL.

One of the most important measures now  
pending in the Georgia legislature is the  
bill of Hon. Eb. T. Williams, of Richmond, to  
amend the constitution so that three-fourths  
of a jury in civil cases may render a verdict.  
The bill was before the general judiciary com-  
mittee of the house, and was recommended that it pass.

In talking about the measure, yesterday,  
Mr. Williams said:

"The Georgia Bar Association favors the  
bill, and the judicial procedure committee of  
the American Bar Association, that convened in  
Boston last week, recommended that all the  
state constitutions be amended so that three-  
fourths of a jury in civil cases might render a  
verdict.

"The expense of trials in this state is  
enormous, and this measure would largely  
decrease the number, if it were adopted.  
Under the English jury system, which was in  
force in the fourteenth century, and long after  
that time, a judge had the right to haul the  
jury around in a cart until they made a  
verdict. Now the courts can do nothing when a jury fails to agree and the  
university rule is productive of trials.

"It is giving one man too much power to  
allow him to control the verdict of eleven  
other men who, I believe, are presumed to be right.  
One obstinate or persistent juror can thwart  
the ends of justice, to say nothing of one who  
is known as a 'professional juror' and who  
may be bribed. Again, why should it require  
more of a jury in a civil case to render a verdict  
than it does of the supreme court of the  
United States or the supreme court of Georgia  
to render a decision? A two-thirds vote of  
the senate may impeach a president of the  
United States; a two-thirds vote in the state  
legislature may impeach a governor; then why  
make juries the only exception to the rule in  
democratic governments?"

"Again, it is an absurd proposition to re-  
quire twelve different individuals to view one  
of facts in the same way; and there must be  
a great sacrifice of personal opinion and compro-  
mises when all have to agree.

"This rule only breeds pro-  
gress."

The Young Men's Democratic League, of  
Fulton county, is now thoroughly organized.

It is doubtful if anywhere in the United  
States there exists a stronger organization of  
the unprivileged democracy.

In West Chester, Pa., a young men's demo-  
cratic club was formed five years ago, and now  
it is a power in the state. It exerted no  
influence on the fortunes of the democracy, and Governor Pattison owed  
much to that organization. The president of  
that club is Judge Hemphill, a cousin of Mayor Hemphill. West Chester is  
a stronghold of republicanism, but the  
Young Men's Democratic Club took up Judge  
Hemphill as its candidate for judge of the  
superior court, which is an elective office, and he was born triumphantly to the  
bench in spite of the efforts of a towering re-  
publican majority to defeat him. The work  
of the young men won over mudgumps and  
converted many rampant republicans.

The club is now taken into account as a cogent  
factor in Pennsylvania politics.

What this club is to Pennsylvania the Young  
Men's Democratic League will be to Georgia.

Perfecting the Organization.

The big rally night before last has given the  
league new strength and a wider reputation.  
It is now known all over the United States, on  
account of the wide publicity given the meet-  
ing.

Yesterday morning President Jack Slaton  
named the new executive committee.

The chairman is that indefatigable worker  
and Simon-pure partisan, Mr. Charles S.  
Northen.

For the county at large the committee is:

Mr. Clark Howell, Mr. Eugene M. Mitchell,  
Mr. Fulton Colville and Mr. Jack J. Spalding.

From the country districts the following  
gentlemen have been appointed:

West End—Forrest Adair.  
Edgewood—A. C. Read.  
Fulton—J. C. Johnson.  
East Point—B. M. Blount.  
South Bend—H. C. Eason.  
Buckhead—Charles A. Isom.  
Collins—J. M. Moore.  
Bryant—W. L. Trussell.  
Cooks—N. A. Chastain.  
Oak Grove—George W. Wing.  
Adams—Howell P. Fain.

In the City.

The following gentlemen represent the city  
on the committee:

First Ward—C. A. Barrett and James L. May-  
son.

Second Ward—F. H. Richardson and James F.  
Moore.

Third Ward—Arnold Broyles and Clarence E.  
Moore.

Fourth Ward—William P. Hill and Alex W.  
Bealer.

Fifth Ward—Hooper Alexander and Charles T.  
Turner.

Sixth Ward—George M. Hope and Jack B.  
Swart.

Mr. Slaton as president and Mr. Hart as sec-  
retary, are ex-officio members of the committee.

The executive committee, as above consti-  
tuted, will have control of the affairs of the  
league, and will determine what course it  
shall take with regard to public meetings,  
banquets, etc.

To allow the mayor and council of Dalton  
to elect a board of water commissioners.

To amend the charter of Stone Mountain.

To incorporate the Southern Fire Insurance  
Company.

To create a board of commissioners of  
roads in Towns county.

## LIFE IN AFRICA

As It Is Pictured by Rev. Floyd Snelson, of Waycross.

HE HAS BEEN TO THAT COUNTRY ONCE,

And Is Now Content to Spend the Balance of His Days in the United States.

WAYCROSS, Ga., September 17.—[Special.] One of the most intelligent, influential and respected colored citizens in Georgia is Floyd Snelson, of this city.

He has figured prominently in politics, has been a preacher of the gospel and is now superintendent of the colored free schools of Waycross.

In 1877 he was sent to Africa as general agent of the American missionary association.

The Trip to Africa.

Upon this latter subject he was seen and asked as to his opinion of that country. He said:

"On the 24th of September, 1877, we sailed from New York, and reached Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the 19th of October. We remained about one year, and visited Mendi, Soudi, Gallines and Liberia.

"While there we were engaged in sawmill work and farming. We employed a large number of natives at a very small figure to do the hard work. Coronary, bye and blist are the principal woods used. The income from this industry is very small, there being no means of exporting the lumber. Cotton is grown successfully, the stalks continuing to grow higher and higher every year until it gets out of reach, when it is cut down and planted over again.

"Orange and coffee farms can also be managed successfully. Potatoes and peanuts grow well. Corn cannot be successfully cultivated.

"The country is rich in mineral resources but no means of developing."

"Would you advise the colored people to go to Africa?"

"I would not, as labor is in abundance and can be had at a very small rate."

"What are the wages of a common laborer?"

"The average price paid for monthly labor is a pound, or \$5, out of which they bear all expenses. The natives live at this rate, because they use the native products, which cost very little, while the American laborer has to use American productions, which cost a great deal more."

"What are the cost of groceries out there—American productions?"

"White bacon sells for a shilling or 24 cents per pound the year round; hams from 36 to 50 cents, butter from 60 to 75 cents, and lard for 25 cents per pound; flour \$15 per barrel and other American productions at corresponding prices."

"What is the nature of the work a common laborer has to perform?"

"The nature of the work is such that they could not stand it. The principal work is propelling boats and carting the palm production. This work is continued night and day by the natives."

Storms and Sickness.

"How about storms and sickness?"

"Through the greater part of the year storms prevail without any cessation."

"During the acclimating season most of them have to pass through very severe sufferings from the African fevers, from which very few, comparatively speaking, ever escape death, unless they are able to secure special medical attention."

"What do the physicians charge for special attention?"

"A guinea or \$5 per visit cash down with any exceptions."

"What did it cost you to go to Africa?"

"The passage alone from New York by sailing boat direct, \$100; by steamer, from \$150 to \$300."

"There are many other inconveniences there with which our people are in no way acquainted, that are calculated to render their lives anything but pleasant."

"What do you think of this rush now being made by the colored people to Oklahoma?"

"I would not advise my people to go to Oklahoma or any other place unless they have the means to go, and in case they don't like it to return with."

"Between the years 1872 and 1876 there were great inducements offered to the colored people to go to Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas by emigration agents, and there was a great exodus to those states at a fearful sacrifice of their homes and other properties. Everybody is familiar with the result. Many were taken out there and starved while others were thrown in malarial regions to work on their passage money where it was not possible for them to live."

"A few escaped and returned to tell the story. Among them were a few near relatives of my own. No, sir, you can say that I am not in favor of the colored people emigrating unless they know what is before them."

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervousness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus Dance, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED. CO., ELKART, IND.

## A Proof of Merit.

When a remedy proves itself a cure for the very worst phases of blood poison, it stands to reason that minor effects of bad blood will rapidly disappear if the remedy is used in time. No remedy in the world can be compared with this, as it is at home as abroad as a cure for all stages of blood poison as B B (Botanic Blood Balm).

Bent Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I suffered from a severe attack of blood poison, which was to be cured by all treatment. Physicians pronounced it a hopeless case. I had no appetite, I had pain in my hips and joints and my kidneys were diseased. I was unable to walk, my feet were a mass of running sores. In this condition I commenced a use of B B. It healed every ulcer and cured me completely within two months."

A. P. Brunton, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My disease was unpronounced a tertiary form of blood poison. My face, head and shoulders were a mass of corruption, and the disease began eating my skull bone. My bones ached, I suffered from a fever, delirium, I lost flesh and strength, and life became a burden. All said I must surely die, but nevertheless, when I had used several bottles of B B I was cured. I had a few relapses, but with the help of a few drops of B B, I was soon well again."

No. 1, 10c. No. 2, 20c. No. 3, 30c. No. 4, 40c. No. 5, 50c. No. 6, 60c. No. 7, 70c. No. 8, 80c. No. 9, 90c. No. 10, 100c. No. 11, 110c. No. 12, 120c. No. 13, 130c. No. 14, 140c. No. 15, 150c. No. 16, 160c. No. 17, 170c. No. 18, 180c. No. 19, 190c. No. 20, 200c. No. 21, 210c. No. 22, 220c. No. 23, 230c. No. 24, 240c. No. 25, 250c. No. 26, 260c. No. 27, 270c. No. 28, 280c. No. 29, 290c. No. 30, 300c. No. 31, 310c. No. 32, 320c. No. 33, 330c. No. 34, 340c. No. 35, 350c. No. 36, 360c. No. 37, 370c. No. 38, 380c. No. 39, 390c. No. 40, 400c. No. 41, 410c. No. 42, 420c. No. 43, 430c. No. 44, 440c. No. 45, 450c. No. 46, 460c. No. 47, 470c. No. 48, 480c. No. 49, 490c. No. 50, 500c. No. 51, 510c. No. 52, 520c. No. 53, 530c. No. 54, 540c. No. 55, 550c. No. 56, 560c. No. 57, 570c. No. 58, 580c. No. 59, 590c. No. 60, 600c. No. 61, 610c. No. 62, 620c. No. 63, 630c. No. 64, 640c. No. 65, 650c. No. 66, 660c. No. 67, 670c. No. 68, 680c. No. 69, 690c. No. 70, 700c. No. 71, 710c. No. 72, 720c. No. 73, 730c. No. 74, 740c. No. 75, 750c. No. 76, 760c. No. 77, 770c. No. 78, 780c. No. 79, 790c. No. 80, 800c. No. 81, 810c. No. 82, 820c. No. 83, 830c. No. 84, 840c. No. 85, 850c. No. 86, 860c. No. 87, 870c. No. 88, 880c. No. 89, 890c. No. 90, 900c. No. 91, 910c. No. 92, 920c. No. 93, 930c. No. 94, 940c. No. 95, 950c. No. 96, 960c. No. 97, 970c. No. 98, 980c. No. 99, 990c. No. 100, 1000c. No. 101, 1010c. No. 102, 1020c. No. 103, 1030c. No. 104, 1040c. No. 105, 1050c. No. 106, 1060c. No. 107, 1070c. No. 108, 1080c. No. 109, 1090c. No. 110, 1100c. No. 111, 1110c. No. 112, 1120c. No. 113, 1130c. No. 114, 1140c. No. 115, 1150c. No. 116, 1160c. No. 117, 1170c. No. 118, 1180c. No. 119, 1190c. No. 120, 1200c. No. 121, 1210c. No. 122, 1220c. No. 123, 1230c. No. 124, 1240c. No. 125, 1250c. No. 126, 1260c. No. 127, 1270c. No. 128, 1280c. No. 129, 1290c. No. 130, 1300c. No. 131, 1310c. No. 132, 1320c. No. 133, 1330c. No. 134, 1340c. No. 135, 1350c. No. 136, 1360c. No. 137, 1370c. 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No. 200, 2000c. No. 201, 2010c. No. 202, 2020c. No. 203, 2030c. No. 204, 2040c. No. 205, 2050c. No. 206, 2060c. No. 207, 2070c. No. 208, 2080c. No. 209, 2090c. No. 210, 2100c. No. 211, 2110c. No. 212, 2120c. No. 213, 2130c. No. 214, 2140c. No. 215, 2150c. No. 216, 2160c. No. 217, 2170c. No. 218, 2180c. No. 219, 2190c. No. 220, 2200c. No. 221, 2210c. No. 222, 2220c. No. 223, 2230c. No. 224, 2240c. No. 225, 2250c. No. 226, 2260c. No. 227, 2270c. No. 228, 2280c. No. 229, 2290c. No. 230, 2300c. No. 231, 2310c. No. 232, 2320c. No. 233, 2330c. No. 234, 2340c. No. 235, 2350c. No. 236, 2360c. No. 237, 2370c. No. 238, 2380c. No. 239, 2390c. No. 240, 2400c. No. 241, 2410c. No. 242, 2420c. No. 243, 2430c. No. 244, 2440c. No. 245, 2450c. No. 246, 2460c. No. 247, 2470c. No. 248, 2480c. No. 249, 2490c. No. 250, 2500c. No. 251, 2510c. No. 252, 2520c. No. 253, 2530c. No. 254, 2540c. No. 255, 2550c. No. 256, 2560c. No. 257, 2570c. No. 258, 2580c. No. 259, 2590c. No. 260, 2600c. No. 261, 2610c. 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Hines & Feller, Attorneys.company, at nominal cost.  
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city, \$300,000.and loans made on collateral,  
left 90 days; 3 per cent if left  
extended to our customers.GRAY, Vice President;  
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Interest at the rate of 2 per

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terms; \$2 cash, balance \$1 a  
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Furniture, Window Shades,  
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Real Estate in all parts

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Sewing Machines, Patches,

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best vehicles at the

g. Furniture Repaired

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machine of the very  
0 per cent lighter; 5  
Wool, silk, cotton, and  
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municipal offices, J. H.

The Union Depot.

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ros., Proprietors. 50

Street, corner Mitchell

and upholstered. 50

lates and Numbers

Stamp and Stencil

teries, pine lands.

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ewlers, Diamonds,

diamonds and fine

street, wants 5,000

all quantities, 50

small house, wall

patrons benefit

t. Jars, Mackinaw

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Kerosene oil, Gas and Oil

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and Gas fittings

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## SPORTING MATTERS.

The Fight Between the Racing Association and the Poolrooms.

CARRIER PIGEONS ON THE WING.

Carrying the News to the Poolrooms—The Pinkertons Baffled by the Sportsmen—Baseball Games, Etc.

GRATIEND RACE TRACK. September 17.—Up-

wards of seven thousand persons visited this

course today, and besides witnessing some good

racing saw a number of things that do not usually

happen on race tracks. The fight between the as-

sociation and poolroom was carried on with re-

newed vigor, and the latter had far the best of it.

Carries pigeons were dispatched from the grounds

at regular intervals, and the Pinkertons were

nearly won. At last the carriers were liberat-

ed. There half a dozen burly policemen fell

upon and beat him shamefully. After-

ward Bob Pinkerton denied this and offered to

trash any one who doubted his word. The

weather was first-class, the track was in magni-

tis shape and the racing was fully up to the

average, but when the last race was over it was a

disastrous crowd that left the grounds. Not dis-

astrous because the favorites did not win, their

names were not of much value of themselves

in which to study the entries for the differ-

ent events. The feature of the card was the Wal-

ton stake for three-year-olds, which resulted in

an easy victory for the favorite, Pessara.

First race, sweepstakes for three-year-olds and

spur, \$1,000 added, six furlongs, Major Domo

won, Tormentor second, Rosa H. third, Time,

1:19 1/2.

Second race, handicap sweepstakes, \$1,000

added, mile and a sixteenth, Kidder won, Pick-

nick second, Homer third, Time, 1:03 1/2.

Third race, Almack's sweepstakes, \$1,000 ad-

ded, six furlongs, Curt Gunn won

handicap by half a length from Gunn colt, who

had only won. At last the carriers were liberat-

ed. There half a dozen burly policemen fell

upon and beat him shamefully. After-

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## NOT A TRIAL RUN.

That is What the East Tennessee Officials Say about the Race.

## WAS NOT TRYING FOR THE MAILS.

A Party of Schoolgirls Leaves Atlanta for College—The Boycotted Railroad.

## Railroad Sparks.

The Macon Telegraph of yesterday contained an article stating that the recent race between the East Tennessee and Central roads from Jacksonville was a trial run, to decide which road could make the time quickest. The object of this was to compete for the hauling of the Florida masts. This is strongly denied by the East Tennessee officials.

Mr. Charles N. Knight, of the East Tennessee road, furnishes the following card for publication in regard to the matter:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 17.—Editor Constitution: Please accord the following statement space in your columns for the purpose of refuting the erroneous statement made that the recent special runs from Jacksonville to Atlanta were inaugurated for the purpose of deciding which train can make the quickest time between the points in order to secure the fast-mail contract.

How is it, then, that this road is beyond my apprehension? The Savannah, Florida and Western originated the excursion for Atlanta delivery in which the East Tennessee and Central were expected to co-operate, being the Atlanta lines for business originated in Florida.

As the Central's schedule out of Jacksonville is in no way competitive compared with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Daniel, that decision was made to secure their share of the business by using a fast special from Jacksonville to Atlanta. I made Colonel Wren familiar with their determination, and he positively refused to have a race in competition with the Central, but finally consented, with the understanding that no "hurrah" schedules be used. We simply used the schedules between Jacksonville and Atlanta, and the Central offered every day in the year for the past three years with our solid train service, leaving Atlanta at 7:20 p.m.

If I had supposed that any special importance would be given attached to who should have arrived in Atlanta first, our schedule could have been easily shortened one hour and a half from Jepp. Added to this is an hour and fifteen minutes delay in the train from the Central to the Savannah, Florida and Western between Waycross and Jepp. We could have easily arrived at 6:30 a.m. We made the run at 6:30 a.m. thinking it was as early as excursionists would desire to reach a strange city.

One hour and fifteen minutes lost by our special on the Savannah, Florida and Western caused us to arrive one hour and fifteen minutes later than intended at Atlanta, as we made no effort to make up that lost time between Jepp and Atlanta. Yours truly,

CHARLES N. KNIGHT,

Assistant General Passenger Agent.

The mail contract is now held by the Central. The East Tennessee claims that they can get the mail here quickest.

Sweet School Girls.

The office of the Richmond and Danville was brightened for a few minutes yesterday. They were bound for the Wesleyan Female college at Staunton, Va., and were chaparoned by Mrs. Stewart.

They were Miss Mattie Holder, Jefferson, Ga.; Miss Leah, Madison; Miss Crawford, Dothan, Ala.; Miss DeLacy, White Sulphur, Ga.; Miss Winslow, Greenville, Ga., and Misses Waller, Atlanta.

The party left in a special sleeper over the Air-line and will be joined at different points on the road by others.

Mr. Poston Complimented.

All the young men who came here in the recent removal of the Richmond and Danville offices, none is more popular than Mr. A. J. Poston, the clerk in General Passenger Agent Taylor's office.

The Nashville American has this about him in a recent issue:

Mr. A. J. Poston, at one time connected with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in this city, and for a number of years with the East Tennessee & Western at Knoxville, has more recently with the Richmond and Danville at Washington city, was one of those fortunate enough to receive promotion by the recent elevation of the terminal line. He is now chief clerk in the office of General Passenger Agent Taylor, who is in charge of the passenger business of the 5,000 miles of consolidated lines operated by the Richmond and Danville. Mr. Poston arrived here with the addition of a "tonnage clerk" with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and has worked his way up. His Nashville friends congratulate him on his promotion.

The Boycott.

That famous boycott is still talked of in railroad circles.

How does it affect the Georgia Southern and Florida and how does its managers take it? Are hard questions to answer.

Will they try to get the railroads to withdraw the boycott? This is a question of great importance.

The managers of the boycotted road were in Atlanta a day or so ago, but for what purpose could not be learnt, but since their return to Macon rumor has it that they were here for the purpose of conferring with some of the signers of the circular declaring the boycott.

The travelling public is sticking to the boycotted road, but they are subjected to great inconvenience in having to have their baggage rechecked at Macon.

Sparks.

The pay day on the Georgia Southern and Florida road is on the 15th of every month. It fell upon last Tuesday, did the September pay day, but the officials did not respond. The employees are asking why. They have been told that they will get their pay on the 1st of October.

The Mason Telegraph says that track laying is to be done on the Macon and Atlanta road in a day or two. A force will be started each way from Guyton, and it is hoped that fifty miles of track will be ready for the cars by November 1st.

The Cumming Clarion is still working for the new line from Cumming, Ga., to some point on the Richmond and Danville either.

Messrs. Hampton, Herman and Roberts propose to build the road on condition that the people interested will donate \$15,000 in money and \$5,000 in land and crossings along the route. Cumming has already subscribed \$2,000. It seems that the road will be built.

Mr. Jim W. Carr, clerk in the East Tennessee ticket office, is recreating at Brunswick.

Mr. Sidney Hancock, of Nashville, general agent of the Evansville route, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. James L. Taylor will return from the convention of general passenger agents at Old Point Comfort, Va., today.

Mr. H. C. Andley, auditor of the Georgia Pacific, was in Atlanta for a few hours yesterday.

Mr. Sam G. Hammond, chief clerk in Superintendent E. Berkley's office in Richmond, was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Hammond was given a warm reception by his former associates in the Richmond and Danville office here.

Yesterday they presented him with a magnificent gold watch, beautifully engraved in front with his name. He was here to make arrangements for the removal of his family to Richmond.

WHERE THEY ALL GO TO.

Where did James G. Blaine go when in Europe? Where did Senator William M. Evarts go to? To Caribbad, where exists the greatest health resort in the world, and has been known as such for centuries. Caribbad can now be brought into the United States by the imported Caribbad boat only, which must have a signature of Glaser & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York, "on every bottle."

Miss. Domeser's Portfolio of Fashions and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1891 and '92. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by John H. Miller, Mendelson street, open house.

## GEORGIA MOONSHINERS.

They furnish United States Officers considerable work yesterday.

John Crawford, at present lodged in Fulton county jail, charged with illicit distilling, is still further in trouble. About three weeks ago he was arrested in Towns county for moonshining. Yesterday a large amount of tools which had been taken from the Gunter Minning Company were found at Crawford's home. A warrant has been sworn out against him for larceny, and he will have two trials to meet.

## Finally Caught.

Deputy Marshal H. T. Cobb yesterday morning arrested Emanuel McCoy, in Union county. Three months ago McCoy's still was seized, and since then the officers were on the lookout for him. Cobb found him at his home, and brought him before Commissioner Crawford, at Morgantown. McCoy was bound over, and sent to Fulton county jail in default of a three-hundred-dollar bond, sent to jail.

## Allowed Bond.

Charles Porter, who has been confined in Fulton county jail on a charge of murder and conspiracy, was yesterday allowed to give bail by an order of Judge Newman. The bond is \$1,000 for the former charge and \$1,500 for the latter. The privilege was granted because of Porter's physical condition. He is old and crippled.

## Other Matters.

John Lyons, the Washington contractor, who is to attend to the work of arranging the heating apparatus and putting up the elevator at the postoffice, wrote a letter to Collector of Customs C. C. Wimbush yesterday explaining the delay. He stated that the material had not yet been gotten together, but is being looked after with a view of meeting the wants of those at the custom house in time for meeting the cold weather. Every one is anxiously awaiting the time when the long stars will not have to be mounted.

Four hundred and fifty thousand envelopes were received at the railway mail department yesterday. This amount, large as it may seem, is the supply for the next six months only.

Mr. George Y. Pond, clerk of the United States circuit and district court at Columbus, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. George F. Harrington, a well known railway mail clerk of the Birmingham and Greenville division, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Gossip Gathered Yesterday in the Various Departments.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke's court ran out of business early yesterday morning, and adjourned till this morning.

Ida Brown, a colored woman, was tried before Ordinary Calhoun on the charge of larceny, and the jury sustained the charge. She will be sent to Millidgeville in a few days.

Solicitor Frank O'Bryan has prepared a big batch of indictments for the criminal court of Atlanta, which will meet next Monday with Judge Westmoreland presiding.

The latest addition to the Atlanta bar is Mr. Francis M. Fontaine, who will practice in all the state courts. He is a young man of sterling merit and uncommon talents.

The City of Atlanta.

Judge Howard Van Epp disposed of the following business yesterday:

In the case of Wesley Snodwick vs. William Bogan, submitted to the jury on yesterday, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

In the case of Lavender Ray, administrator, vs. T. J. McKown, a judgment was entered for \$12,000.

The case of Lucretia Houston vs. the Gate City Street Railroad Company, which went for \$5,000 for damages to the plaintiff for personal injuries sustained in getting off a car, was non-suited at the close of the plaintiff's evidence.

The case of Alexander & Masters vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, which was a suit for damages for the loss of a load of a car of stock was settled by the parties.

McMurry & Cartlett vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, which was a similar suit, was also settled.

The case of R. T. Allison vs. the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, being a suit for \$30,000 damages for personal injuries sustained while a postal clerk, by the derailing of the car, was being tried at the hour of judgment.

EXPOSITION POLICEMEN.

The Commissioners to Meet Next Thursday and Select the Men.

Atlanta will be filled with people during the exposition, and it will require more policemen to keep order, both in the city and out at the grounds.

The exposition opens October 19th, and to prepare in time the board of police commissioners meets next Thursday, the 17th, to examine applicants for the extra places.

Thirty extra men will be put on, and the commissioners want none but the right kind. At 10 o'clock next Thursday morning the applicants will be thoroughly inspected.

It is thought that the regular force with the thirty extra can carefully police the city and the grounds.

Derangement of the Liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Carter's Little Liver Pills remove the cause.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

Do you believe this? Or are you so wise you can't learn anything more? Now, you may be able to teach me many things. I can tell you something you may not know. If such is the case, heed what I say not about it. Your health is more important than money, social position or anything else you may ardently wish for, for without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasure you may desire.

There is no greater joy about it. Your health is more important than money, social position or anything else you may ardently wish for, for without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasure you may desire.

My patients are suffering from any of the rectum, you cannot enjoy this greatest blessing. Have you any of these troubles, and do you want to cure them? And a special word to my entire time to these diseases, and by long study and practical experience, I can offer you a cure in the shortest time and with a minimum of trouble. My patients are not, and not for a moment, I am not experiment, but a long practice, here is proof that I am not.

My patients are willing to tell you what I have done for them, and I can furnish you their names if you wish. Ladies suffering from any of the most troublesome maladies will be cured without a shadow of a doubt. References, Address Dr. Jackson, 211 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND on city or farm lands or on real estate, \$100 to \$10,000. Address F. G. B. Adams, 224 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—One or three room furnished house, \$10 to \$15 per month. Address Mrs. N. B. Little, 180 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Furnished house. Apply 150 Peachtree street, sun wed fri.

FOR RENT—A 7-room cottage with modern improvements. Good neighborhood; close in. L. L. Abbott, new No. 115 Peachtree street.

Rooms.

NICE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in elegant new house one block from Peachtree street, \$10 to \$15 per month. Address Dr. C. C. Constitution office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. E. STECHER will resume her high art instruction, residence, 111 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., 1st floor, Sept. 18, 1891.

FOR SALE—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A pony-built, young horse of all work; sold for faults. H. C. Mitchell, Ponce de Leon avenue, near Jackson street.

FOR SALE—A light-weight, family, constitutionally strong, well-bred, young horse, or child or pony, for riding or driving. Call on, or address No. 115 Constitution street.

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FOR SALE—Horses, Car